

Comoros Islands

Comoros, northwest of Mayotte and Madagascar, comprises three islands: Grande Comore (Ngazidja), Mohéli, and Anjouan (World Bank, 2017b). In 2015 the total population was about 79,000, with approximately 58% living in urban areas (World Bank, 2016b: 3). Grande Comore is the most populous island and is home to the biggest city, Moroni, which is also the capital city. Comoros major source is waste from hospitals, including compresses, syringes, braiding, packaging, plastic, glass and human waste discharged in open dumpsites, usually in the vicinity of the hospitals. The total land area of 2236Km².

As an Island country, the Comoros has 340 km of coastline. Its highest elevation is the Karthala volcano, which rises to 2360m. The urbanization rate is 27.9%. The Comoros environment requires fast and consistent interventions to make up the accumulated delay in the urban area. So, The Comorian government and the CNDUH recommend that the priorities are: Inclusive planning for a coherent urban development: the call for the participation of all sectors of the economy;

The Comorian urban population has grown from 669,327 inhabitants in 1993 to 784,745 inhabitants. Today, the population of these cities annually increases from 3.4%, much faster than the whole country (2.7%). The urbanization rate is about 28%; this is less than on the African continent where the rate was 39.6%. In addition, among the three islands of the country, Ngazidja is the most rural, with only 24.1% of the population living in urban areas against 54.8% in Moheli and 28.6% in Anjouan.

Over the years, like many African cities, Moroni the capital of Comoros had a horizontal extension. Its area increased from 185ha in 1982 to more than 1000 ha in 2007. This expansion is not controlled by the authorities and no development plan exists. Only an urban development plan (UDP) of the city of Moroni dated 1997 was conducted by the Ministry of Territory Planning. In front of this rapid urbanization still not mastered, the vast majority of Comorian cities have been facing multiple and diverse problems: Social Problems; Deficiency of infrastructures and development services; Strong pressure on land mainly in large cities; Deterioration of roads network and sanitation; Health problems related to poor hygiene conditions etc.